## NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Very Late frem Ecuador, Pern, Chile, Lobos Islands, and the Society Islands.

Mighly Interesting from the Lobos Islands News has been received from Paita, in a private letter of the 31st July, that when intelligence reached that city containing the information that vessels had left the United States for the islands of Lebes, for the purpose of collecting guano, and that Secretary Webster upheld and was in favor of the movement, General Vigil, the Prefect of the Department of Del Norte, residing in Piura, ordered the garrison at the Lobos Islands to be reinforced, and that opposition should be made to all attempts to take guane without the consent of Peru.

### IMPORTANT FROM ECUADOR.

The Narrative of Events at Gnayaquil-The Revolt of the Chileans-The Failure of General Flores's Expedition-Three Days Later News.

We have received three days later news from Genera Meres, and have completed the narrative, from the facts obtained from Captain Owen, who arrived in this city, on Saturday last. We are much obliged to Capt. O., for the heilities he gave us, for the compilation of this narrative, which embraces a history of the last attempt to ra-

volutionize Ecuador.
Our account, published in the HERALD yesterday brought the details down to the 8th ult.

On the ninth of July, another consultation was held in consequence of the communication of Commander Smith, and it was resolved to go down the coast, land th troops, and march toward Quito, in the interior; the attack on Guayaquel being postponed, until re-inforcements could be had.

At noon, on the tenth of July, the entire squadron wa got under weigh, and sailed down the river, effecting an anchorage at Ranchela on the eleventh.

The troops to the number of two hundred, disembarked at daylight, on the morning of the twelfth. They were wowded in small boats, and the enemy fired upon the from the bush. This was returned with interest, a steady advance being kept towards the shore. Upon making landing the enemy fled. In this engagement the Flores party had one man killed and two wounded, and the enemy had two killed and one taken prisoner

A division occurred, at this point, between the Ameriican forces, and a party of fourteen formed themselves into a separate company. They formed a part of the forces which landed, and one of them was shot through

General Flores was on board, at this time, and he im mediately went on shore, attended by Major Bell and Captain Owen; but the enemy was entirely gone before he landed. The General, then, again took the command of the troops, and ordered an immdista march on Eanchela, which was four miles distant The ground was covered with brushwood of heavy cactu. and from this cover the forces of Urbina kept up a galling are, and it was impossible to see them so as to charge ppon them. Flores kept at the head of his column, and, as the

enemy poured in volley after volley, he cheered on his men, crying out " Est is nada," Est is nada," "Adalanta

About half way on the march, the enemy's fire in creased so much, and the brushwood was so dense, that Flores despatched a party to the fleet for a howitzer to clear the way. They returned with the gun in about an bour, and after pouring in some heavy grape and cannister, the fire slackened, and the march was resumed. The General arrived at Ranchela, and found it per

feetly descried, with the exception of two persons, who were the only living souls remaining in it. Here he took up his quarters, and made preparations to receive the enemy if he should appear. Several skirmishes took place during the day, and, in repeated sorties from the town, Flores had five men killed and wounded. Major Bell and Captain Owen were, during the trying march, aides de eamp to Flores, and they bear testimony to his callant conduct and bravery, as they had frequently to brag him to the rear to save him from the fire to which he was exposing himself.
On July thirteenth Flores despatched General Valer

tia, with one hundred men, to take Santeroza, and Colomic Barreto scarted at the same time, with like orders, regarding the town of Passaccy, having eighty five men under his command. Each town is about seven leagues from Ranchela, but in different directions. Immediately after their departure, six of the enemy

sode past Flores's quarters, firing in as they came, and ing a bugler in the hand. They then fled at fu'l

in the direction which Barselo's party had taken, and as it approached nearer, it was found to be the colonel's party, engaged with the enemy. Barselo had advanced by a very superior force, and forced to fall back, fighting for five leagues, without a drop of water. General Flores ordered the remaining force to go to his assistance, and or In this affair Flores had one officer killed and one m

sing, and of his men, twenty were either killed or wound

ed. The loss of the enemy was said to be much greater.

Here Colonel Geddes, of the Restaudores, a brave and good officer, was brought in from the party under General Valentia's command, wounded by a bail in the foot. He Geddes informed Flores that he left Gen. Valentia march ing, unmolested, to Santeroza.

On July fourteenth seventy-five men arrived at Itan-

chela from the fleet.

On the fifteenth of July Captain Owen and Major Bell tendered the resignation of their commissions to General Flores for private reasons, which they stated. The General made an urgent request on them to remain, both from personal regard, and also from the fact that he dreaded a personal regard, and also from the fact that he dreaded a revoit among the Chileans in his samp, who formed the largest section, and he could not afford to lose the aid of two such officers, at least until more of the German troops

revoit among the Chileans in his camp, who formed the largest section, and he could not afford to lose the aid of two such officers, at least until more of the German troops came up from the fleet.

This induced them to remain, and they immediately took possession of a large gun which was in the hands of the Chileans, and kept a guard on it during the day. At about three o'clock a firing was heard in the direction of the shore, and Captain Owen and his party were sent to ascertain the cause. After marching about a mile, through the thick brush, they found that it proceeded from a party of the expected Germans, under the command of Colonel Jackson, who had a hot skirmish with the enemy and were carrying a good many wounded companions along. The troops united and returned to the town, where a despatch had been received from General Valentia, stating that he marched to Santeroza without opposition, and had occupied the town, which was deserted.

The night was spent in anxious watch for the Chilean revoit; but no demonstration was made, and upon the sixteenth the troops went nearly a mile toward the fleet, in consequence of a heavy firing having been heard. Here they found Captain Lewis, of the lannaras, and four sailors, running from the enemy, who were in large numbers further on. Captain Owen advanced, with a few American and Dutch soiders, and arrived just in time to save the life of an Englishman named Lyons. Urbins's troops had placed him upon his knees and were going to shoot him, when a Dutchman jumped forward and biew out the brains of the intended executioner of Lyons. The others immediately fired on the Dutchman and sent three balls through his cap one of which cut the sealp for four inches. The galant fellow took the butt of his musket and isid around him until Lyons was rafe and free. The troops then returned to the town with some dead, and buried them there.

Flores issued orders for troops to be ready at three o'clock, to take eleven sick soidiers and three officers to the fleet, he himself marching

boat to take them off. They were on board at seven next morning.

At eleven c-clock, on July the seventeenth, the flect boated anchor and set sail for Santeroza. It arrived at the mouth of the river at about one o clock and anchored there. On the morning of the eighteenth at three o clock, when all were asleep, except the sentries, who belonged to Colonel Castice's regiment of Lancaras, the call to arms was sounded. They all immediately jumped up and armed. Upon mustering on the poop, the cause of alarm could not be discovered, but in about half an hour a sergeant of Col. Castice's Chileans came on deck, with fifty men, and asked "Who had dared to arm themselves!" Captain Ower replied, "The Americans had, in obedience to the call," as they were always ready for duty.

The sergeant then said that the Chileans wanted to avoid any quarrel with the Americans or English, but they were determined to get free of the expedition, into which they had been entrapped by faise representations; that they had had no pay for five months, and were now determined to pay themselves, by taking the steamer and going back to Chile, and that any now on board night accompany them if they wished.

They had at this time secured all the officers, except

space to Chile, and that any now or board angit acany them if they wished.

ey had at this time secured all the officers, except
in Owen, in the cabin, and disarmed thirty-eight
in the forecastle, and the bow gun was turned aft,
ing at the American troops.

tain Owen saw that there was no use in fifteen men
ading with there, more particularly, as he suspected.

the sallors to be in league with them, and all communication with General Wright and General Garier being cut off.
They kept a guard upon the captain's cabin, and forcing the engineer to get up steam, they got away at daybresk; the other chips not having come up.
Captain Owen, believing that the return to Chili was a mere pretence, consulted with Major Bell, telling him that he drended they were running from Guayaquil, and would deliver them up to death, and thus make peace and obtain a reward for themselves. The two officers considered it better to parley with so powerful and unscrupulous an enemy, and if not successful that to fight was better than to die at Guayaquil like felons.
Captain Owen then stated his convictions openly to Lieutenaut Robbely and Sargeant Bravo, who had the command of the revolting party, stating that he knew they were not going to Chili but to Guayaquil; and as they had not interfered with them, they demanded their arms, liberty, and the schooner Mosquito, which was then in tow, and they would take care of themselves.

They acknowledged the truth of this, and said they would give the boat to them. Then Capt. Owen pleaded for the officers in the cabin, saying, "it would be brutal to take them to Guayaquil to be murdered." This they said they would think about.

When about five miles out at sea, the steamer was stopped, the small boat astern was brought round to the gang way, and all the officers in the cabin ordered up and passed in one by one, the entire force of the armed Chilians standing in line, with their pieces cocked, as each officer appeared.

Colonel Castleo, their old commander, was the last to leave, and they said if he attempted to remain they would shoot him on the spot. Castleo is a noble specimen of a soldier and a gentleman about forty-dve years of age, and they said if he attempted to remain they would shoot him on the spot. Castleo is a noble specimen of a soldier and a gentlema about forty-dve years of age, and they said if he attempted to remain they down them to g

Next day. July twenty-fifth, the port captain boarded the vessel and not finding any papers, ordered all to re-main on board after giving up their arms, until he sent word to the Governor, at a distance of fourteen leagues.

word to the tovernor, at a distance of four-cen leagues. They were placed on board a small brig called the Janients, for better security
Captain owen then imagined that a despatch was sent to General Flores, who was thought to be at Tombez, a place in Peru, distant about a three days march from Santaroza.

to General Flores, who was thought to be at Tombez, a place in Peru, distant about a three days march from Santaroza.

There was no news from the Governor on the 26th, but the priseners received an assurance that they would be allowed to land on the following day. The Flores storeship Leons, was seen off the harbor at night, and anchored at four o'clock in the morning. She was boarded also by the port captain, and eighty stand of muskets taken from her, as she did not mount cannon. No communication was permitted between the two vessels. However, at ten o'clock at night, some of Captain Owen's party made free to take a boat brought along-side by two young men who were sent to guard the ship, and boarded the Leons, tussen by any of the Frenchmen on shore.

Here they were surprised to learn, that from confusion and laxity of discipline amongst the troops with the fleet, that no one would order, nor would any one volunteer, a message to be carried to Flores, and that the news had not reached him yet.

They could, however, learn that on the 19th; the fleet had arrived at Tembez, and that Flores feared the two steamers would return from Guayaquil, with the muti neers and fresh troops, and attack him. He however hoped that the American and French men of-war at Guayaquil would not allow the stolem steamer to return, but take possession of her for the owner. An order had been given for the Flores fleet to return to Santeroza and take off the General and his forces from thence, on their returning to it.

One of the officers of Leons had been aboard the steamer at the time of the mutiny, and he said that the officers in the cabin made no fight, as from seeing the Americans with their arms, they thought Captain Owen and his part had joined the Chillians

The 27th brought no news from the Governor. The brig Esperanza came in sight, and anchored at two o'clock. Permission was then given to go ashore, and Captain Owen immediately went on board the brig to warn the Flores men not to give up their arms; but as soon as the port

port captain wanted min to get some citizen as security that neither his men nor himself would carry the arms out of the country.

The captain was a stranger, and could procure none; He then applied to the American consul, but this renticman retused. In this diemman, the captain's tandlord went bail for him and his arms were restored. This gentleman's name is difford—a true American.

The brig Admaranka Blanco came to anchor on the morning of the twenty-eighth, and Captain Owen boarded her, and told the officers how the other vessels had been treated, upon which Captain Hosa awore he would not give up a pin's point to them. Gen. Wright did not say much; and Hosa warned him that if he agreed with the authorities, and ordered him to give up his arms, he would not obey him, nor any man except Flores. Upon the demand being made he refused, and upon this all his reldiers and most of his crew left him; however, he sais he would stay on board as long as he had two eighteen pounders, six twenty four pound can he had two eighteen pounders, six twenty four poundean onades, two twelve pounders, and a model brig of war. Hosa left Flores at Tombez, on the 24th. He had heard

of the loss of his vessels and the defaleations of the Chillans, and endeavored to conceal it from the remaining troops. They had heard it, however, and upon the General's ordering a march into the interior, one hundred and twenty-five Chillans refused to go, and he set out, accempanied by about one hundred and fifty Americans, Germans and Peruvians. They were attacked by a force of three hundred and fifty of the enemy, which landed from the rebel steamer at Ranchela, for it appears that the steamers, with one brig and one brigantine, were ordered to return and destroy his fleet.

Under these circumstances Flores had to cross the Santeroza river, the banks of which were lined with Urbina's men, who kept up a heavy fire.

The Americans were flanking the troops, and on arriving at the river Flores ordered the Germans to advance, but they all faltered except their captain.

The Peruvians and remaining Chilians, also, refused to enter the water, and on his ordering the cannon to the front the men disobeyed him.

Flores then run himself, took hold of the cannon, and, assisted by a few officers, brought it to the bank of the tiver.

Flores then run himself, took hold of the cannon, and, assisted by a few officers, brought it to the bank of the river. He then fired it himself, and with effect as the enemy-scattered a little. The general then took off his cap, and piaced it upon his sword point, shouting—'All who wish to follow me, come on: 'He then ran into the water, closely followed by the Americans. General Valentia and the German captain were each shot in the leg, in fording the river. n fording the river.

This battle took place on the 22d, and the contending

armies fought to the line of Peru.—Fiores refusing to en-ter the territory of the Peruvians.

The recusant troops came up in the rear, and, as the fire was heavy, they crossed into Peru. The general ask-ed if twenty true men would stay by him, whereupon Captain Tracey and twenty-five of the American com-pany volunteered, and remained by him on the Ecuador side of the line.

de of the line. Some of the troops, in their flight had reached Tombez Some of the troops, in their flight had reached Tombez, and the authorites came out to meet Flores, and advised him to cross the line, pile his arms, and then he might enter the town. Flores was forced to consent, and, on reaching the hadeland, he gare up one hundred and forty stand of arms, the rest having been lost by the killed, wounded, and deserting soldiery. Flores had thus marched on foot sixty leagues, in three days. On the 20th of July, Hosa was allowed to land at Palta, for provisions and water. On the 30th, Captain Owen had despatches from Flores, stating that he intended to remain at the bacienda for a few days, but he gave no intimation the bacienda for a few days, but he gave no intimation of his future plans or intentions. Upon that evening Major Bell and Captain Owen left by the steamer for Pa sama, after many bardships and hair breadth 'sea

# THE VERY LATEST

A letter has been received from Paits, dated July 51st with the information that General Flores had been completely defeated, in consequence of the steamer Chile having gone over to the enemy, with a very considerable part of his forces. Having been thus treacherously betrayed, General Flores was compelled to cut his way through the enemy with the remnant of his expedition, and reached Tombez, in the territory of Peru where the Peruvian fleet proceeded to disarm the vesseland men belonging to the expedition, as they were bound to do, on account of the neutral character which Peru has ostensibly kept in the affair. It is also asserted that a revolution has broken out in Ecuador, headed by General Elizalde, against the usurping government of Urbina.

News from Chile and Peru.

TWO WEEKS LATER INTELLIGENCE—POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

[From the Valparaiso Reporter. July 15.]

We have but little intelligence of general interest, since our last number, as regards Chile, as well as the coast. Don Carlos Bello, the newly appointed Charge d'Affairs from this country to Peru, has arrived at Valparaiso, and will embark for Callao in the present steamer. He will, at the same time, be accredited to the Republic of Ecuador. The new Intendentes, both at Copiapo and at Coquimbo, appear to have cutered upon their respective offices, under very favorable auspices. The eliver mines continue generally in a very satisfactory condition, though we notice the amount of bar silver exported through Caldera to be under one hundred thousand marks, for the querter ending 30th uit. It is said that arich vein has been discovered near Huaseco copper mines, which are much in favor, since the impoles given to this branch by the Copiapo railway. At Concepcion, we understand the flour mills were generally at a stand still, as wheat still maintained its high price of 25 reals.

In Congress current business has given rise to long debates, not likely to interest our readers abroad. The bill for creeting hight house at Aneul (Seint Carlos) Chiloc, had been reported on by committees.

Notine Robivia nor Peru offer anything for remark. The American corrects Vandalia sails to-day for Rio de Janeiro and the States.

The steamer Quito arrived at this port on the 13th Inst. with 130 passengers and \$200,600 in specie.

The North American has arrived from Boston with 471 passengers, and sailed for California.

The American emigrant ship Staffordshire was wrocked ear Colcura, parengers saved except one. A vessel from Boston is expected with a cargo of ice. The small steamer Ann Mary has arrived and is in the

The small steamer Ann Mary has arrived and is in the bay.

MARKETS

Valearance, July 14, 1852—Little or nothing we have to add to the observations of our last number, excepting perhaps to note some increase of business for home consumption, caused probably by a numerally long period of fine weather in mid winter. For export there has been little or nothing done, except for Tahit, for which market moderate sales have been effected. The following vessels have arrived from England with assorted cargoes—Lountess of Sefton, £48,889, William Fisher, £29 666; Eleoner Diaon £37,468, from Liverpool, a heavy importation at this time of the year. Neither from France, Germany, or the United States, have there been any importe. Stocks are still heavy, as proved by Custom House authorities finding warehouse room and accommodation for the late importations; one vessel being at a stand still inher discharge for that reason. There is every reason to anticipate an improved demand from all quarters; within this or next month and as moderate supplies are only expected, there is no reason to apprehend a decline in prices of goods in general. On the contrary many descriptions will become scarce which may cause prices to advance in all such cases. On manufactured English goods we have little to say. The articles always in demand here are white shirting and bayetas fajueias, and others have found ready sale. The importation of this article has amounted, since the saling of the last steamer, to 4,200 pieces, of which some 200 have been placed. The market for many months has been disassorted in colors, which circumstance has caused this sale. Considerable quantities of white shirting have been sold both by auction and private sales; 35 inch are abundant, but 20 inch were selling at 6½ cent bond. With few transactions having taken place, we can scarcely make an alteration in our prices current and therefore mention only the articles in which transactions have taken place.

transactions having taken place, we can scarcely make an alteration in our prices current and therefore mention only the articles in which transactions have taken place.

Salfferre.—One cargo has been sold of 8.000 quintals as 18 rls, at less than producers will sell at, but there are plenty of buyers at 17 rls. We understand that the French government has put a duty of 10 francs per kilogramme on the importation of this article from the first of June. 1852, which is equivalent to a prohibition. The result of this measure has to be seen.

Coal.—The merket is in the same position, only few transactions having taken place. The Ann has arrived from Newcastle, and has been placed at Tongcy at \$18. The cargo of the Black Prince has been sold at \$25, for Panama or Acapulco. It will depend much on the vessels chartered in Liverpool by the house of Gibbs & tocoming out in coals and loading guano, how the price of coal will range in this port. We decline giving any opinion The consumption is large, and little stock at hand and we must wait to ascertain the production of Chile coal to form an idea.

Flour —No alteration has taken place; 5 000 quintals have been sold at \$7 5 rls. The stock in Valparation amounts to 20 000 quintals. There are at present, in course of shipment, 10,000 to 15,000 bags for California The price will probably be maintained for a month or two, the stocks being much reduced and the Concepcion when the stocks being much reduced and the Concepcion at 22 to 27 rls. In Valparaiso, two sales below 28 rls have have no doubt that price must recede, unless some extra demand takes place for California or elsewhere.

Wereat.—Purchases have been made at Concepcion at 22 to 27 rls. In Valparaiso, two sales below 28 rls have taken place for export; but the season for sowing has been uncommonly fine, which may have an effect on the price.

BARLEY.—Holding are asking 19 ris. in bags. Plenty

price.

Brail Wood — 2 000 quintals rold at 21 rls. The article is giving way. There is still sufficient stock in the market. One small cargo has left for England.

Powder.—Since the last sales, buyers offer \$11½, for parcels to arrive.

Freight remains in the same state as at our last date. The tennage in the bay has elightly decreased; but we do not expect to see much alteration on this account, nor will the expected arrivals from England have a contrary influence, as they are, for the most part, taken up there by the Peruvian Guano Company, and the effect of these operations on the price of coals and freights in our market, remains still to be seen. The charters made by the Peruvian Guano Company in Europe, average £2 47s. 6d., loading at Chineha, and calling for orders in the channel, it is calculated that, at this rate, ninety vessels have been chartered. Here the company have taken up, since last mail, about 1 500 tons of British vessels are pool calling for orders. One vessel has been taken for saltpetre to Liverpool at 45s.; and a vessel to load in bay, for California, at \$14. No other than two cooper, one charter are in the market—one for Swansea and one for the United States.

Sugar.—The arrivals this week have been, the Olga, from Havana. 20.660 arobas, and the Kennet Kingsford with 13,000 arobas. About 18,000 arobas havana yellow have been sold at 9 ris, bond. A sale in second hands has also been effected; 70 to 80,000 arobas. at 18½ a 17½, according to condition, duty paid. The duty is 3½ ris, per atoba.

Secans.—The Olga brought 700.000 segars. The mar-

Segans -The Ciga brought 700.000 segars. The mar

SEGARS.—The Olga brought 700.000 segers. The market is already overstocked, and but few sales are making, except for good qualities.

Corper is very scarce, and all in the market is readily purchased at \$16 4 ris, on shore. The produce coming forward is engaged. At this season copper is always scarce and in demand, on account of the scarcity of smelters. We have heard of some sales higher than stated above. tated above.

Provisions.—Scarce. Beef is selling at \$14, and pork

Cill.E Coals.—Nothing new since our last report. The Messager salis for Lota on the 16th, and the Cazador or the 17th. Golp, arrived and in stock, has been sold at 11/2 pe cent above ley.
Silver. The 17,000 marks arrived by the steamer have
been disposed of, at an average price of \$10 1 ri
per mark, being almost on a par with exchange on London.

Excrasson —Bills on London, 46 a 46%, sixty days; on Hamburg, 41 sh; silver in oats, \$10 1rl; copper ashore \$16 4 is, or \$17 2 rls on board; gold above by 11% per cent; hard dollars, 8 per cent.

Important from the Society Islands. ABDICATION OF QUEEN POMARE - ANTICIPATED AL-LIANCE BETWEEN THE SOCIETY AND SANDWICH

The schooner Emily Frances arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult, from Tahiti, whence she sailed on the The San Francisco Herald, of the 16th ult., gives

the following important intelligence from the Society

The long disputed question regarding the sovereignty of these islands had at length been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomnre as King of Raidea, her second son as King of Huahina, and her daugh ter as Queen of Bolobolo. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and the Prince Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands.

# Our Cuba Correspondence.

MATANZAS, August 3, 1852. Unjustifiable Arrest and Inprisonment of an Ameri can Resident in Matanzas.

Since my last, nothing of interest, or, at any rate nothing worth communicationg to you, has occurre at this place; and I should not have troubled you with this letter were it not that we are anxious tha you should be made acquainted with the circum stances under which Mr. William Sims was, a few days ago, arrested, and is still confined in the com mon jail of this city, in order that his numerous friends in the States may not become alarmed about him, from false or exaggerated accounts of his imprisonment. Mr. Sims is an elderly gentleman, of about sixty-five years of age, possessed of considerable property in and about Matanzas, where he has re sided upwards of forty years. Of a very benevolendisposition, he endeared himself to all Americans, as well as foreigners, from the kind interest which he took in the fate of our countrymen, who were so unjustly imprisoned here during the famous, or rather notorious, intended insurrection of the negroes in this jurisdiction, trumped up by the minions of O Donnell, in the year 1844.

notorious, intended insurrection of the negroes in this jurisdiction, trumped up by the minions of O'Donnell, in the year 1844.

From his advanced age and great respectability, Mr. Sims is looked up to as a sort of father, to whom Americans, as well as Englishmen, in all their difficulties, resort to for counsel and advice.

A drunken Spaniard having entered his house, a few days ago, was summarily turned out by the old gentleman, who, I believe—the Spaniard having been very insolent—assisted his departure by a kick on the hind quarters, which laid the fellow sprawling on the ground. The Capitan de Partido who has just arrived here from Spain, was a witness to the act, and, knowing Mr. Sims to be well off, immediately arrested the old gentleman, and took him to jail, where he has been now upwards of seven days, confined in a room with about fifty or sixty murderers, robbers, and assassins, of all shades and colors. The object of the arrest being to extort money from him, strong representations have been made by all the principal merchants here to the Capitain General in his behalf, and to the Consultand it is to be hoped he will speedily be put at liberty. I will not fail to report the progress of this unbeard of proceeding.

The merchants look upon the arrest of Mr. Sims with considerable alarm, because they feel that if a man so well known as is Mr. Sims, who is so generally respected by all classes of the community, who has resided upwards of forty years in the island, had never had any difficulties with the authorities, was of a pacific disposition, and, notwithstanding his great age, can be arrested and confined in the common jail at the pleasure of a miserable petty officer like a Capitan de Partudo—the merchants feel, I

mon jail at the pleasure of a miserable patty officer like a Capitan de Partido—the merchants feel, I say, that they are all liable to the same scandalous treatment, and that no foreigner is safe from the rapacious cravings of the Spanish officers after other people's goods.

MCRDEROUS ASSAULT—Last evening, a man named Dennis Callahan, upon going to his home in Charlestown street, found a man named James Manning, in company, with his wife. He immediately seized a knife, and attacked Manning in a furious manner, making seve-ral stabs at his breast and arms, which cut his shirt, but did not inflict any wound upon his person. Finally he stabbed him in the leg, making a fearful cash, revering several arteries and cutting the bone. He also stabbed his wife in the hand. Watchmen Tayker and Currier were attracted to the spot, and arrested Callahan. Dr. Ayer was sent for to dress Manning's wound, and, after some temporary applications he was sent to the Hospital. Uallahan was committed to jail to Answer for the assault.—Betten Transler, Suguet 13.

## FOURRIERISM IN AMERICA.

Our Second Visit to the North American Phalanx, N. J.

A DISAPPOINTED PUBLIC. Lecture on Socialism, by C. A. Dana, Esq.,

den den de. The vivid description, in the columns of the HERALD, of this Fourrierite retreat from the din of the city, and "civilization" (as the members themselves term the ordinary mode of life, in contra-distinction to their own.) induced such a large number of visiters from New York to seek the hospitality of the community, on Saturday evening last, that the spiritual bonds were completely stretched beyond their capacity, and, notwithstanding the extent of their brotherly love, they were painfully compelled, at a late hour, to deny the shelter of their roof to the numerous applicants, who kept driving up in all kinds of conveyances.

The first arrivals came by way of Red Bank, and were immediately accommodated. Two large stage leads next made their appearance, having driven from Keyport.

The shades of evening had already closed and dark ness enshrouded the retreat. The matter was really becoming serious, and Dr. Gillinan, the major-domo, or chief of the domestic arrangement group, was put to his wit's end. By a little management, however, this difficulty was surmounted, but "the cry was still they come," and the passengers by two stages afterwards found it impossible to obtain admission

Though the event proved that the Doctor's spiritual love was not unbounded, any more than that of the female votaries, whom we confi-dently expected to have camped out, under such circumstances it is but fair to say of him, that he preserved much gentlemanly equanimity of temper, and evinced much courtesy to visiters, temper, and evinced much courtesy to visiters, though he must have been much embarrassed by the situation in which he was placed, but as has before been hinted, spiritual love is not infinite, and his patience, and that of his assistants, threatened fairly to give way when the last two detachments of the invading party arrived on the ground, and showed their unwillingness to retrace their way along the dreary dark road for a distance of ten or eleven miles—a fate which inevitably awaited them.

cleven miles—a fate which inevitably awaited them.

"I am very sorry I cannot accommodate you, gentlemen," said the doctor, "but the Herald has been advertising us, and we are completely flooded." (A very natural consequence, by the way)

"But what are we to do," said one of the hungry travellers "Can't we have any supper?" "I really don't think we can give you that. We're in a very awkward situation—they've eaten up all we had in the house for to-morrow's breakfist." At this juncture, a young gentleman, who had made up his mind to have a "high time," jumped out, and said—"At least you'll give me a light for my segar?" "I don't know that," said one of the attendants, quite out of patience. "The light is very nearly out, too." "What are we to do ?" was despondingly repeat-

"What are we to do? Was despondingly repeated, when some sage suggested the hotel at Leedsville (about a mile distant). The suggestion, after some vain discussion, being the only possible course to pursue, was acted upon; and our friend having obtained a light, the heads of the wearied team were turned towards the above named hostelry—recelling to our minds Shenstone's lines.

obtained a light, the heads of the wearied team were turned towards the above named hostelry—recalling to our minds Shenstone's lines:—

Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been.

Will sigh to think he always found
The warmest welcome at an inn "

The conversation among the doomed and hungry travellers was highly entertaining and instructive, exhibiting the effects of a disappointed stomach on human nature. "I tee it all now," said an Irishman, who had been reading the Heraldall the way down, and exclaiming enthusiastically, "if ever there was Christianity, this (i.e. socialism) is the true one. I see it all now—its a humbug of Bennett's to bring the whole thing into disrepute, and he's done it effectually; but the system ought not to suffer at all for that—they're not socialists"—when another replied, "you don't think Fourrier would have treated you so?" "They're a set of idle fellows," said one, "who don't want to work; they're afraid to take their chance in the world and shut themselves up there. Charity begins at home upon that hill, and stops there to." Thus the way was beguiled when we arrived at Leedsville Hotel, a roadside public house, which, with two or three other buildings, constitute the ville. Here, as we might fairly have anticipated, there were no beds, but what was of more immediate moment was procured—a supper Lights being brought, a French gentleman, whom Sterne would have classed as an "inquisitive traveller," and who had discoursed like a man of experience on Fourrierism, communism, and other isms, during the journey, produced Hawthorne's work—Blythedale—and significantly pointed out a passage in which the author wishes the reformation of the world was postponed for half a century, or beyond his own lifetime. We cannot follow the disappointed of this class any further, as we must

or beyond his own lifetime. We cannot follow the disappointed of this class any further, as we must now turn to those of another, and for this reason, must, after the fashion of novel writers, transport our readers to the Phalanx.

The breakfast having been disposed of, the visiters who had been fortunate enough to obtain admission, began to perambulate the shady groves, and take a survey of the grounds, all of which we fully described last week. Among the New Yorkers were several young bloods, who were evidently anticipating some brilliant triumphs over the wood nymphs whom they calculated upon meeting with. Tis true there were some young ladies habited in Bloomer costumes, but they did not on that account appear to fancy themselves at a masquerade, or a bal costume; on the contrary, they wore them with the most provokingly matter of course air, and set about their household duties just as quietly and naturally as any mortal we ever beheld.

matter of course air, and set about their household duties just as quietly and naturally as any mortal we ever beheld.

On the whole, the gentlemen alluded to voted it "very slow," and in evident chagrin took their departure for Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, or some more congenial scene of festivity and flirting; nor could they be prevailed upon even to stay to dinner, to which they were hospitiably invited.

The superabundant numbers being thus reduced, the day was spent in what, we are informed, is the usual manner. After dinner, the inmates retire principally to their rooms, or divert themselves as suits their fancy.

On further observation and inquiry, it seems to us that the establishment is conducted on a very modified or bastard system of socialism. It is a mere joint stock company for the cultivation of a farm, with accommodations for a few boarders. Every member has an individual interest, and either invests the surplus of his earnings, or appropriates them to his own private purposes.

Upon the capital stock, of which Hon. Horace Greeley is a large holder, being also Vise President of the society, no dividends have yet been paid, the whole having been expended on improvements, which have been considerable.

The community do not recognise any church, nor have they any peculiar tenets of their own, save that of looking to the establishment of God's kingdom on earth, which they suppose is to be brought about by the combined efforts of the people in association; but even to this all the members do not appear to subscribe, and the most perfect liberty of private judgment prevails.

Of marriage and divorce they have no doctrines different from persons living in civilization, and they condescendingly acknowledge the right and power of the proper legal tribunals on the subject; unlike some social communities who undertake to settle these little matters among themselves.

We observed by the book kept for entering visiter's names, that it was not on Saturday night only, but throughout the week that several had c

course of Sunday last, also, several private parties drove out consisting principally of friends of the inmates.

As the heat of the day subsided, the groups of

men, women and children re-appeared on the grounds and waters, the little boats on the lake which has been artificially and prettily constructed being put in requisition, until the hour arrived for

being put in requisition, until the hour arrived for the LECTURE IN THE EVENING, BY MR. C. A. DANA.

The time appointed for the delivery of this lecture was S o'clock, in the large Dining Hall, and soon after that hour, Mr. Charles Sears, Secretary of the Association, took the chair.

The President, in introducing Mr. Dana to the audience, said:—It is now eight years since we have had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Dana. Since then, great political changes have taken place in the social system, and a revolution has been effected throughout the world. Life has become much more insupportable; the antagonistic positions of the successful and the unsuccessful have every day become more marked. To the many, life has become more and more impossible, and the necessity become more and more impossible, and the necessity for a social change more apparent. The present oc-casion seems a fit one to effect another change in the social life of the country, and at such a time we welcome Mr. Dana with unequalled pleasure. (Ap-

plause.)
C. A. Dana, Esq., then came forward and said:-Ladies and gentlemen: The President has only anticipated me in alluding to the former opportunity I had of addressing the North American Phalanx, now eight years ago, when I presented myself as the agent of the general organization throughout

the United States. I had just returned after visit the United States. I had just returned after visiting stree or four associations in the western part of
the State of New York. At that period the cause of
social reform was infinitely more flourishing than at
present. Enthusiasm had been aroused, and the
whole circle of ideas which compose the social elements had recently been enunciated to the couniry. Three or four causes soncurred to produce this great effect, and the general effect was to lead unit to hope four them by a great of the control of the associations are all the product of the associations are all the products of the associations then formed, only two remain to day. All the Phalanxes which had just come from visiting, have entirely disappeared. No longer does any trace of them remain, save that, perishing, they have sent forth their sons and daughters as missionaries throughout the world; and I am happy to see some faces here that were among the strugglers of old, and the success which has crowned your efforts. What a contrast is this with the meeting of eight years ago. Contrast the numbers with the mere handful present at the commencement. Survey the domain on which you live. Contrast your orchards, and everything around you, wearing the appearance of prosperity around you, wearing the appearance of prosperity around you, wearing the appearance of prosperity around you. Wearing the appearance of prosperity around you. Wearing the appearance of prosperity around you want for the same devotion. (Applants, if you can feel a doubt, in the faith you love, all that is necessary will be to look hack at that period, and the achievement for which you have toiled and travailed, and take courage, and pursue your career in future with the same devotion. (Applants, and the same of the present, but for the future—more, much more, remains to be done. This is but the beginning of a long career, and, I hope, the achievement. There is a great deal of hard work, a great deal of struggling with difficulties, which seem almost insurmontable. With the same perseverance and steady resolution, you must triumph. It is not by sudden jurks of enhusiasm, but by a steady, straight on ward progress, without looking to the right or to the left, and only stopping to-day to begin to morow. When the same preservence and steady resolution, you must friend the work of the world does not know, and you have to do it without t

tempt at association—inevery one that is worthy of
the name. Where can there be one more grand,
more noble, towards humanity at large—one exceeding the greatness of all great deeds! These enterprises may fail, but still the effort, or the recollection of it, fills us with pride. I look back on the
seven years I spent in one that failed, not as time lost,
but a recollection to be treasured up. But
when in success, there is something inexpressibly
encouraging, and something that keeps up the enthusiasm, which is its life. Of the prosperity of
your association I feel confident, and that it will be
the forerunner of the greater and more universal
success—and God grant that it may be so.

The lecture, which occupied upwards of an hour
in its delivery, was received with much applause.

Mr. JOHN FRENCH, an old member, addressed a
few remarks to the audience, after which some
songs were well sung, in French and English, and
the company retired to their respective rooms.

Two Keyport and some Red Bank stages were in
attendance in the morning to reconvey the visiters
towards the busy haunts of men. The Telegraph Business,

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 13.]

There are, probably, few persons who are aware of the vast increase of business by the various lines of magnetic telegraph. Until recently, its use was almost wholly confined to matters of great personal or political emergency. The tolis, however, having been materially cheapened, the character of the business by telegraph has been greatly changed. The messages now flying in every direction, over the different lines, are mainly to facilitate business. The merchant and the trader are now its great patrons. It has already become an indispensable. The man having business relations at a distance, and neglecting to use the telegraph when he may can no more hope to compete in business with his neighbor, similarly situated, who does, than can a man hope to keep up with the times, without availing himself of the advantages of the daily newspaper. The telegraph, like the newspaper, is now one of the links of trade and business, and will never be dispensed with until something shall be discovered that will more effectually annihilate time and space than lightning.

From an actual report of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company," extending from Washington to New York, just published, we gitsan the following table of the number of messages sent and the amount of money received for tolls for each month of the year. The business, it will be seen, is steadily on the increase:

\*\*Messages\*\*

\*\*Legget\*\*

\*\*Receipts\*\*

July, 1851, 13.463\*

\*\*Legget\*\*

\*\*Receipts\*\*

population. His theory was, that there would be too many born—that there would not be sufficient for them to eat, and that the human race would be starved. To use his own words, "There are some for whom there is no place at the table of nature." These are two radical errors in the science. Four-rier refuted the one of Malthus; but he did not apply his power of analysis to that of Ricardo—he let it pass—in fact, he adopted it as true; and it is now generally adopted, and the cry is, "Flee from the impending evil—hasten to associate." But it is not true. Savages begin with the land they can cultivate most easily—light soil, where there is no malaria—so that it is generally the poorer soil that is first cultivated, and civilized man finds out and cultivates the richer. The march of the world is one of progress and improvement. Now, by the use of the machinery one man can in a day make as much cotten, as seventy thousand men could seventy-five years ago! So it is in every department of art. There is a sonstant improvement in the condition of society. God did not constitute society exposed to the risk of general retrogression or failure. There may be such individual cases; but man's mission is to rise superior to nature. He emancipates himself, and controls nature. He emancipates himself, and controls nature Be sends his vessels across the ocean by steam power, overcoming wind and tide, and wafts his thoughts with electric swiftness, overcoming space. There is something noble in this great principle of the triumph of society. Whatever monopolists may strive to reap all the benefit, society is always the gainer by every great successful rallroad, or other work of science and art, though the mosopolizers may gain, the benefit to society is incalculable. He then instanced the Irish famine, which he attributed to local misgovernment; and though you might find individual cases, particularly in large cities, they were always caused by accident or mismanagement. And, he continued, you will find a steady improvement in the

Messages. 13,463 16,580 16,744 18,611 15,960 17,896 53,962 27,880 27,934 25,623 Receipts. \$4,991 62 5,391 96 4,979 35 5,798 50 7,249 73 11,362 97 11,241 75 11,918 63 11,114 01 10,949 75 11,832 03 July, 1851, August, "September, "October, "November, "December, " 1851.

Total,

Total,

253.857

The business of the several months fluctuates a little; though, by comparing the first six months with the last six, it will be seen that the use of the line is increasing wonderfully. The number of messages sent in the first six months, is 99,313, producing \$34.733 14; and in the last six the number was 154.514, producing \$58.499.23. It is proper to state, however, that, in January last, the "Magnetic Telegraph Company" became possessed of the wires of the Baine line, extending from Washington to New York, by which the company's facilities were increased, and its business sugmented beyond what it probably would have been without such facilities. The increase of December over July and of June over January, and the very large business of October and March, the most active business months in the year, show the general and

December over July and of June over January, and the very large business of Oetober and March, the most active business months in the year, show the general and growing ure of this wonderful invention by the public generally, as well as by that enterprising alass of persons, the merchants, brokers and bankers. The following table exhibits the annual receipts of this company, which was the first organized in the country, from its commencement to the present:

From January 27, 1846. to July 1, 1846. \$4,228 77

July 1, 1840, to July 1, 1848. \$2,228 18

July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849. 63,367 62

July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850. 61,383 98

July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1851. 67,737 12

July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852. 103,860 84

A colored man, named Jacob Butler, who had arrived at the advanced age of 105 years, died on Thursday at Baltimore. The venerable deceased was in the revolutionary war, and acted with great courage and bravery. He had often waited upon General Washington, in the capacity of rervant; had sixteen children, only four of whom are now living. One of his sons was a body servant to Major King, of Georgetown, at the battle of North Point.

grow up a new state of society, different from what we see in the world at large. Whatever those who have no faith in humanity, and, therefore, none in God, may believe, it will develope itself and take possession of the world. My reasons for this faith are many. To you, who have given heed to the doctrines, it is scarcely necessary to state them; but you will bear with me while I briefly state them. First—Because it is the fulfilment of democracy, and democracy advances to the control of the whole world. There can be no realization of democracy, is incomplete. What is it to me and to you, that our vote is equal to that of our neighbor, if still we cannot enjoy social rights? If constant toil prevent our souls from expanding, what is it to us if our children cannot have the same education as his? What honor is there for Isbor? Take the page in the Massachusetts Commonwealth, which declares that every child shall have an equal education—that is nothing more or less than a degree of association which is realized in that community, and therefore it is enabled to introduce these equality of rights. We wish to carry it infinitely further, as a duty which society owes to every child. Unless we have this, there is no democracy. Here we see an association, small in numbers, almost without means—here we see every branch of industry flourish, every one toils and labors—here are no menial servants—no man looks down on his neighbor-every person occupies the same platform, entitled to the same respect, according to his character. That is true democracy; and where there is no democracy there is no liberty; and because it is only in associations where this sentiment exists, just so sure as democracy will triumph, just so does it hasten on association. I believe in it because it is the fulfilment of Christianity. I know that bitter religious feelings are enlisted against socialism, and what is, par excellence, called the church, wages against it relentless warfare. There are, I know, some men in the church whose hearts are too Major Josef Czreuner, who arrived in this country about fifteen months ago, died at Brattleboro, Vt., on the 6th instant. He was a native of Pesth, only 28 years of age, and participated in several battles, particularly those of Selmetz and the famous one of Branylezko. By the explosion of a bombehell, he was severely wounded in his leg, rendering amputation necessary after his arrival in the United States, and now causing his death. It is said he was the first Hungarian officer who received the Hungarian military decoration as a reward and recognition of his proved courage, and distinguished behavior on the battle field.

William B. Searight, of Fayette, the democratic can-

battle field.

William B. Searight, of Fayette, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner of Pensylvania, died as Pittsburg on the 12th instant.

Pittsburg on the 12th instant.

Benjamin Matthias, Eeq.. State Senator from Philadelphia, died on Saturday morning, after a protracted illness. Mr. Matthias has, at various times during a number of years, represented the city in the State Legislature, and has always been a faithful, active and industrious member, entirely satisfying his constituency and doing good service both to them and to the State. On the 9th inst, Major Robert Lamberton, a well known and highly respected citizen of Cariisle, Pa., died at his residence after a protracted and severe illness. Major L. formerly, for many years, held the office of Postmaster of Carlisle, and was, during the late war, a paymaster in the army of the United States. He was a good neighbor, a useful citizen, and a kind-hearted and honest man. He was aged about 66 years.

Mr. Carlos C. Wilcox, a merchant of Ottawa, Ill., died in Boston on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever.

ROBERTY AT THE RAILROAD OFFICE.—About teno'clock this morning, Mr. E. Foster discovered that two
checks on the New York State Bank, drawn by E. McIntoeh, and payable to his order, had been abstracted from
the check book of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad
book one for \$1.397 \$1, payable to-day, and the other for
\$408 29, on the 18th. As soon as the loss was discovered,
he started for the bank for the purpose of giving them
notice of the robbery, and on his way he met the Teller,
Mr. Allen, in company with a boy about 10 years of age,
who presented the \$408 check, the date of which had
been changed from the 18th to the 13th, and "order" to
"bearer." He was taken to the station house, when he
gave his name as John McMillin. McMillin has been at
the Maneion House in this city, for three weeks. He says
that his father resides in New York, and keeps a furnishing store at No. 2 Maiden Lane. He ran away from home
on account of punishment having been inflicted upon
him by his father. When he left New York he had \$40
in money, and a check on the Greenwich Bank for some
\$400, all of which he had lost.—Albany Journal, Aug. 13 ROBBERY AT THE RAILROAD OFFICE.-About ten

Where are her converts? Where is her influence for such? In our own county—in any other—is there one? Is her influence a jot wider at this day than it was five hundred, two hundred, or one hundred years ago? I do not see that she is making any advancement. We hear, sometimes, of Catholics turning Protestants, and Protestants turning Catholics, but where is the increased influence of the nominal and professed Church? Then she is stationary—if anything, falling back. The world is not stationary—There are triumphs achieved—here are changes—and there are the triumphs which lay the foundation of real Christianity manifest in all life—not in observations or ceremonies, not sanctified to you or to me, but to every man that is born to the world—on this globe, of which he is born and created lord. (Applause). There is a great tendency in society to this belief; but I beg to differ from the great body of my friends. That is, that society is in a worse condition than it was at any or at some former time. The President this evening adopted this idea, though I forget exactly how he put it—it was to that effect. That is the universal, certainly a very general, belief, and one accepted by all writers. It originated with the great English political economist Ricardo, who, in arguing why rent should be paid for the land, sets out with the assumption that the best lands are first occupied; and then the next, and so on, and that the rent is only the difference between the good and the inferior land; but this is only an assumption, and the auther was connected with another political economist, Malthus, who was so afraid of the inferior land; Malthus, who was so afraid of the inferior land; Malthus, who was so afraid of the inferior economist, Malthus, who was so afraid of the inferior land;